

after informing them that he was wanted by the United States Government for a criminal offense. They stated that since he left they had not heard from him and did not expect to. It was quite evident during the interview that if they did have information concerning the whereabouts of Alton Leroy Petrie, they would not furnish it.

In view of the above circumstances, and in view of the fact that Agent was informed by Mr. J. E. Newall, Clarence Ray Petrie, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vanderwater, that Alton Leroy Petrie is a man of about 45 years of age, whereas in his description he is stated as being 35 years of age, and in view of the fact that Clarence Ray Petrie answers the description of the Subject as to age, height, weight, and build, with the exception of having red hair and gray green hazel eyes, it may be possible that Clarence Ray Petrie is the person who was under indictment and who might have been using his brother's name. Therefore, the following description of Clarence Ray Petrie is being set forth herein, with the suggestion that the identity of the person under indictment be closely checked.

Name - Clarence Ray Petrie

Age - 35 yrs.

Height - 5'10"

Weight - 190 lbs.

Hair - Red and wavy

Eyes - Gray-green hazel.

Military Service - Served in United States Marine Corps, 11th Regiment, enlisted in Cooks, Wash., Feb. 9, 1913.

Scars and marks - Tattoo, "USMC", with a picture of the Marine Corps insignia on left arm.

Adjusted Service Certificate No. 3233127. Loan obtained on this certificate at Lanes, Ill. on 8/1/33, check #212897.

The possibility that Clarence Ray Petrie may be wanted for something else, in view of his suspicious actions is being checked by means of a letter to the Bureau, copy of which is herewith being furnished the Portland Bureau Office.

REFERRED TO FOR INFORMATION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

August 23, 1932.

ND

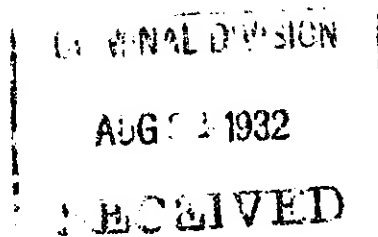
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DOLDS.

For your information in connection with the investigation of the bonus marchers, I am transmitting herewith copy of a newspaper article from the Philadelphia Public Ledger of July 30, 1932, with reference to orders issued by W. W. Waters, Commander, on the morning of the riots.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. #270477



125-10-55

CLOSURE

No. 270477

FROM

Department of Justice.

PHILA. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1934

Used Capitol Riot, 4 Bonuseers Reveal Here

**Fomented Trouble, Threw Bricks, Upper
Darby Veterans Told; Conshohocken War
Hero Insists Waters Ordered Defiance**

Communists who flocked to Washington "by the hundreds" fomented Thursday's rioting, four members of the bonus army said here last night on their way to the new encampment at Johnstown.

The brick-throwing in the first engagement with police on Washington avenue was done by radicals, one of them said.

"Responsible elements of the bonus army did everything they could to help police separate the Communistic faction," the veteran, James J. Kibbie, of Emmetsburg, Ia., told members of Archer-Eppler Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, at a meeting of the post in Upper Darby.

"There seemed to be several hundred radicals," he said, "most of them well dressed and seemingly well supplied with money, who approached the boys at every opportunity to advocate resistance, 'fighting against aggression' and the like.

Says "Extremists" Threw Bricks

"I was present when the police attempted to drive back the crowd, and some of this extremist element among the veterans started to throw the bricks. That brought on all the rest."

Frequent questions by interested members of the post punctuated Kibbie's recital and those of his companions. One of them, Val Kaiseris, of Versailles, Pa., had been treated at the Delaware County Hospital, following his arrival, for a wound in his heel, which he said was made by a trooper's bayonet.

The other two were George Knack and George Vosdaputor, of Fort Dodge, Ia., Commander Bale said the men would be fed and clothed by members of the post before continuing their journey. Their statements, the men were told before the meeting, would be checked and made a matter of record. Stenographers were on hand to take their testimony.

Orders defying the Washington police were issued by W. W. Waters, commander of the Bonus Expeditionary Forces, according to Francis W. Connelly, of Conshohocken, a hero of the World War and holder of the Distinguished Service Cross. He is a member of the bonus-seeking force.

Connelly, who was treated at a Washington hospital for gashes on the head after being clubbed and gassed during the rioting on Thursday, lives at 127 West 4th avenue, Conshohocken. He telephoned his family there yesterday. Waters had placed him in charge of 300 Pennsylvania bonuseers on Sunday.

Told to Hold Houses

"Hold those houses, no matter what happens," he quoted Waters. "Don't fight the police if it can be avoided in any way possible, but for God's sake don't let them put you out."

Connelly headed the Conshohocken contingent of twenty veterans at Anacostia, many of whom were stationed in Government buildings ordered evacuated. During the World War he crawled out of a tank and repaired it under heavy fire while a sergeant in the Tank Corps.

The other Conshohocken men were uninjured Thursday, he re-



JOSEPH ANGELO

ported. They plan to remain in Washington until future policy is decided upon, and may go to Johnstown.

Opposes Officer He Saved

Joseph Angelo, of Camden, holder of the French war medal, the Croix de Guerre, and the Distinguished Service Cross, who dragged his wounded colonel to safety in the midst of bursting shells in the Argonne, found that officer ranged on the other side of the economic No Man's Land in the Washington disturbance.

Colonel George Smith Patton, war-time commander of the 304th Tank Brigade, on Thursday headed the cavalry charge that routed Angelo and the other bonus seekers.

Colonel Patton called Angelo "the bravest lad in the American Army" when he and the doughboy made their escape from the mud-hole to which Angelo had dragged him. Angelo lives in Delair Park. He appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee to urge the bonus.

Veterans' Account Awaited

Charles J. O'Neill, Philadelphia County commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said last night his attitude toward events at Washington was the same as at the start of the bonus army's encampment.

"We believed in their going to Washington and my own post, the Liberty Bell, 205 East Tioga street, has been feeding forty-one veterans at Washington," he said. "We did not believe in their consorting with radicals."

"The only reports we have been getting are those from public sources and we will wait for an account from our own people before we decide whether the officials should be blamed or commended."

ND-

ND-208

August 31, 1932.

Honorable Edgar Howard, MC
Columbus,
Nebraska.

My dear Congressman:

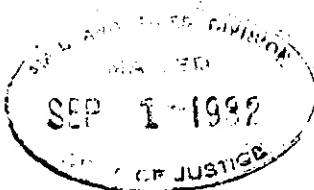
The Department is in receipt of a copy of
your letter of the 20th instant addressed to the Director of the
Bureau of Investigation with reference to one John O. Olson.

You are advised that the matter has been
referred to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia,
who has charge of the case pending against Olson.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General,

(Signed) Nugent Dodds
NUGENT DODDS,
Assistant Attorney General.



August 31, 1932.

Leo A. Rover, Esq.,
United States Attorney,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

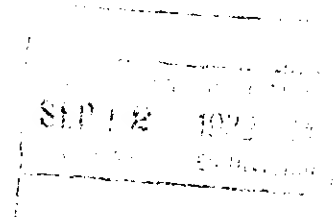
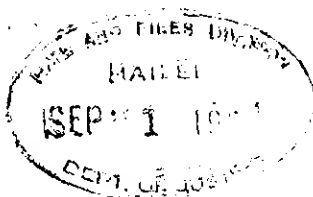
There is transmitted herewith for whatever action you
may deem necessary a copy of a letter received from Honorable
Edgar Howard, Member of Congress, with reference to one John O.
Olson. The Congressman has been advised of this reference to you.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General,

(signed) Margaret ~~Wright~~
Assistant Attorney General.

Inclosure 739413.



C
O
F
Y

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington, D.C.

Columbus, Nebraska,
August 20, 1932.

Honorable Edgar Hoover,

Department of Justice,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I well know that the subject to which I wish to direct your attention belongs not at all with you, and yet I write to you in the feeling that I really know you, although my personal touch with you has been confined to one brief meeting, and a little correspondence regarding public matters.

And so I am asking you to be kind to carry my appeal to a proper eye. My appeal is only that John O. Olson, now under indictment in the District of Columbia, charged with felonious assault upon a policeman at the time of the recent "bonus riot" in Washington, be admitted to bail in a sum possible for him to provide pending his trial on that charge. It will be as easy for that boy to give a \$3,000 bail bond as for a cow to talk Chinese. The home of Olson is in Valpariso, Nebraska - not in my district, but his two brothers live here in Columbus. They are clean men, but of this world's goods they have none, and cannot help provide bond for their accused brother.

I am presuming that you are familiar with this case. I am presuming that you are just about the one man in Washington to whom I may hopefully request effort to have this boy released on bail pending his trial. You have influence in Washington. You will use it - not to dismiss charges against Olson - indeed I want him to be tried in due manner in the proper tribunal - but I do earnestly plead that you may be pleased to ask where the asking will be heard, that Olson be allowed liberty under bail which will be possible for him to make. He will not run away. In France he did not run away, but rather the record shows he always ran toward the enemy, and that kind of running won for him a distinguished service cross. Please, Mr. Hoover, may I ask you to personally contact this boy, Olson. If you shall do so, then I feel that he will be allowed liberty pending trial.

Respectfully,

Signed: EDGAR HOWARD.

HOOVER
STON

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.
August 25, 1932.

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1932

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS.

I am transmitting, attached hereto, copy of a communication received by me from Congressman Howard, of Nebraska, relative to the desire for release on bail of John O. Olson, now said to be under indictment in the District of Columbia charged with felonious assault upon a policeman.

This matter is, of course, not within my jurisdiction and I am referring it to you for such action, if any, as may be deemed appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. 270326.

SEP 19 1932

✓

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

August 22, 1932.

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1932
GENERAL DIVISION

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS.

Receipt is acknowledged of your informal memorandum, transmitting a letter addressed to the President by Dr. R. F. Nelson, dentist, 1211 Polk Street, San Francisco, California, concerning the intentions of World War Veterans.

As it is assumed that you will desire to give this communication whatever attention is necessary, it is being returned herewith. A photostatic copy has been retained in the Bureau's file.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Enclosure #400350

*File
D.H.*

9-1-32
AUG 23 1932
GENERAL DIVISION

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

September 6, 1932.

Handwritten initials: JEP

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS.

Pursuant to your telephone call requesting that you be advised of the results of the investigation concerning a baby who was reported to have been gassed during the recent uprising of the bonus agitators in Washington, D. C., there is transmitted herewith, for your information a copy of a memorandum dated August 1, 1932, by former Special Agent Aaron W. Jacobson, at Washington, D. C., outlining the result of his investigation in this matter at Gallinger Hospital. There is also transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum dated August 2, 1932, outlining the result of investigation by Special Agent R. L. Nalls, Washington, D. C., at Casualty Hospital.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

Enclosure #270542 ✓

95-10-20

Washington, D. C.

August 1, 1932

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Pursuant to the instructions of Special Agent in Charge Keith, I interviewed Dr. J. A. Kelk, Chief of Staff at Gallinger Hospital, in the absence of Dr. Beacock, Superintendent, with reference to the newspaper articles appearing in this afternoon's editions of the Washington Times, in which it is stated that a baby is in a critical condition at Gallinger Hospital as a result of tear gas.

Dr. Kelk stated that he was familiar with the case, and that according to the records of the hospital Bernard Myers, eleven weeks-old male white infant, was received at Gallinger Hospital on July 29, 1932, when it was brought there by its father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Myers, home address - 81 East Franklin Street, Ephrata, Pa., but whose present address is 1423 14th Street, N.E., at which time the father and mother stated that they had been living at Camp Meade in Anacostia for some time. At the time of admission of the child to the hospital the woman and the child told Dr. Williams, the admitting physician, and also Dr. Detmering Johnson of the Children's Hospital of the Gallinger Hospital, that the baby had been sick for the previous two days and that it was suffering from diarrhea. Dr. Williams at that time made an examination of the child, and came to the conclusion that the child was suffering from enteritis, which is a form of diarrhea, and his examination further showed that the chest and throat of the child were negative. When the mother and father of this child arrived they both showed the effects of tear gas, as shown by the coming from their eyes, but there was no indication of whether or not there was anything about the gas which had the effect that the child had been gassed.

Dr. Detmering Johnson of the Children's Hospital of the Gallinger Hospital, at which time I stated that after the admission of the child, Bernard Myers, to the Children's Hospital of the Gallinger Hospital, she had made a complete examination of the child, at which time she was convinced that the child suffered from enteritis, and her examination disclosed that there was no illness from tear gas, although the child's mother and father, who brought him to the hospital, were both showing the effects of the gas.

mother and father stated that the child had been suffering from diarrhea for the past several days. Dr. Johnson examined the charts of the child's condition since its arrival at the hospital, and there was nothing contained therein which indicated that there might be any bad effects caused by gas or anything else, with the exception of the stomach disorders. Dr. Johnson stated that this morning, August 1, 1952, the parents of the child came to the hospital when they learned that the condition of the child was critical as a result of the stomach trouble, and at that time changed their story as to the cause of the child's illness, and stated that it was not due to stomach trouble but that it was tear gas which caused the child's illness. Dr. Johnson stated that it was impossible for tear gas or any other kind of gas to cause the stomach trouble that this child is now having.

Doctors Volk and Johnson stated that this morning several newspaper reporters had inquired of them as to the cause of the child's illness, and they had stated that the illness was caused by enteritis and that there had been no signs of tear gas or any bad effects or being unaccounted for the child's condition. They stated that the newspaper reporters had talked to the parents of the child, and they felt quite sure that the story appearing in the newspapers that the child was critically ill because of tear gas had come from them.

Respectfully submitted,

MARION D. JOHNSON,
Special Agent.

A-7122

311 - Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.,
August 2, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Pursuant to the instructions of Special Agent in Charge J. M. Keith, Agent called at the office of the Washington Times-Herald and secured copies of all editions of the Washington Times and the Washington Herald, dated August 1, 1932, and made a search of the same in order to locate an article which was supposed to have appeared in one of the papers regarding a baby reported to have been gassed during the uprising of the Bonus agitators and confined as a patient at the Casualty Hospital in a critical condition.

A very careful perusal of the newspapers dated August 1st failed to make any mention of the fact that a baby was confined as a patient at the Casualty Hospital, though numerous articles were located with reference to the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Myers, alleged to have been gassed when troops hurled tear gas bombs during the evacuation of Camp Parks Thursday night. All articles indicated that the infant was receiving treatment at Callinger Hospital and not Casualty Hospital.

Under date of August 1, 1932, Special Agent Aaron M. Jacobson supplied you with a memorandum containing information with reference to the Myers baby. In the midnight edition of the Washington Herald, dated Tuesday, August 2, 1932, which newspaper appeared on the streets of Washington on the night of August 1, 1932, Agent observed that on page 2 there appeared a picture of Mrs. John Myers under the heading "Gassed by Soldiers" and contains information that her son, 11 weeks old, is now in Casualty Hospital seriously ill, having been gassed when troops threw tear gas bombs Thursday night. There is, however, an article in the same newspaper by George Hothwell Brown beginning on page 1, Column 7, and ending on page 2, Column 3, which makes reference to the Myers baby, stating that the child is confined in the Callinger Hospital. It is evident that, from the above, a misprint was made in this newspaper when they stated that the baby was being taken care of at the Casualty Hospital.

To the Director.

-2-

8/2/32.

Dr. John C. Lewis, Chief of Staff, Casualty Hospital, 8th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. was contacted and informed the writer that at the present time there is no baby confined in the Casualty Hospital who is suffering from the effects of tear gas. Dr. Lewis further stated that no children belonging to the Bonus marchers have been admitted to the Hospital suffering from the effects of tear gas during the recent uprising.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. NALLS,
Special Agent.

RLN:AMP.
Incl.

EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

October 28, 1932.

OCT 29 1932

RECEIVED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS.

For your information and appropriate attention, there is transmitted herewith a copy of an anonymous communication received by the Detroit, Michigan, office of the Bureau concerning communist activities. The Detroit office advises that they furnished the local Secret Service office with this information.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. 640350.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
October 20, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL D. D. B. S.

b7D [REDACTED] of the State of Washington, has forwarded to the Portland, Oregon, Bureau office, which covers this district, a letter addressed to him by [REDACTED] of Wenatchee, Washington. This letter is dated August 26, 1932, and is quoted as follows:

"Dear Sir:

Re: Wm. Kincaid.

You may think I have waited a long time to write you this letter, but since returning to Wenatchee have been very busy, and at the times I thought to get this information I was not where I could do so.

Mr. Wm. Kincaid worked at Wenatchee for the Wenatchee Canning Company during the year 1929, and without a doubt, is the same man as Mr. Peters, a Commander in Chief of the B. E. F. recently stationed at Washington, D. C.

Trusting this may be of assistance to you, I am

Very respectfully yours,

[REDACTED] b7D
The above was transmitted to the Special Agent in Charge at Portland without solicitation and he is being advised that he need take no further action in the matter in the absence of a request.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

9-1-32
[REDACTED]

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 14, 1932.

OCT 15 1932

RECEIVED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS

With reference to the attached memorandum addressed to you and the accompanying memorandum received from the Washington Local Office of the Bureau, dated October 12th, advising of the request of the Veterans Administration for some assistance in the running down of the records of the ten representatives of the Bonus Expeditionary Force who plan to call upon the President, in accordance with Mr. Ridgely's suggestion, the Local Office of the Bureau has been advised that the Department does not believe that the Bureau should take any action at this time. However, that it does believe that the Veterans Administration should furnish such information as they possess to the White House.

The memorandum addressed to you under date of October 13th, and a copy of the memorandum from the Washington Field Office dated October 12th, are returned to you herewith.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

Director.

Enclosure #400946

7-11-21

ENCLOSURE

No.

400946

FROM

Department of Justice.

7-549

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

October 13, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS.

I invite your attention to the attached copy of a memorandum received from the Washington Field Office advising of the request of Mr. A. D. Miller of the Veterans Administration, with reference to certain matters concerning the proposed call upon the President by a delegation of ten men representing the Bonus Marchers.

It will be appreciated if you will advise what, if any, action the Bureau should take with reference to this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. 325632.

95-10-20

ENCLOSURE
No. 325632

FROM

Department of Justice.

7-849

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Harley-Wright
Washington, D. C.
October 12, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. A. B. Miller of the Veterans Administration, Branch 515 or Branch 502, called at 3:30 P.M., today and advised that a committee of ten veterans of the Bonus Expeditionary Forces was to call, or attempt to call, on President Hoover tomorrow in order to present to the President resolution passed by the B. E. F. convention.

Mr. Miller advised that the Veterans Administration had endeavored to run down the records of the ten veterans on this committee and had been able to get only very meager information. He desired to know whether the Bureau might have further information concerning these ten men and also whether the Bureau desired to endeavor to secure further records on these men. He further desired to know whether this Bureau would want to furnish any record which might be obtained to the White House with any kind of recommendation. He advised further that one or several of the ten men on this committee might be in Washington tomorrow, but as far as he knew none of them were here today. Mr. Miller desired that the writer or some official of the Bureau contact him as soon as possible concerning this matter.

This information was transmitted to Mr. Lister of the Bureau by telephone, who advised that this memorandum should be submitted and forwarded to the Bureau immediately.

Very truly yours,

L. J. Fauber,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

LJR:CL

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

October 14, 1932.

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1932
GENERAL DIVISION

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY
GENERAL DODDS.

I am transmitting, attached hereto, a copy of a communication received from Honorable Lawrence Richey, Secretary to the President, together with a copy of the attached enclosure consisting of a letter addressed to the Honorable Everett Sanders by one Edward Martin, relative to conditions at the field headquarters of the B. E. F. near Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

It will be noted that the writer of this communication suggests ascertaining whether the B. E. F. is being used by the Democrats and if so, how and why.

No action will be taken in this matter unless so advised by you, inasmuch as it does not appear to be within the jurisdiction of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. 270361.

9-10-32

ENCLOSURE

No. 270361

FROM

Department of Justice.

7-849

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

COPY

WHITE HOUSE

Washington

October 12, 1932

Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear J. E.:

I am sending you herewith some information that
has come to me relating to the B.E.F. camp established at
Camp Sherry.

Yours sincerely,

(S) Larry

Lawrence Richey
Secretary to the President.

LR-M
Enclosure.

75-10-27

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

October 6, 1932.

[REDACTED] 67D
Honorable Everett Sanders
Palmer House
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Chairman:

The following is from a very confidential source. The man is one of my best friends and by reason of his association I cannot give you his name. I am giving it to you for what it is worth.

"As you know, field headquarters of the B.E.F. have been established at Camp Sherry, 12 miles from Uniontown, Captain Hoke Smith in command. They maintain they are non-political but are against Hoover purely on the bonus evacuation record. Smith is in the office frequently and appears to be a straight shooting individual.

"However, there is a so-called national convention here on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. I have some pretty strong indications that the Democratic party is using the B.E.F. for campaign purposes. Smith denies this emphatically. I am inclined to think W. W. Waters, the national commander, may have been revealed in some way--how I can't tell--by the Democratic organization.

"I have no facts really to make it possible for me to know definitely. There are so many indications, however, that I am more and more convinced this is Democratic activity. The camp here seems to be well provided for. The leaders seem to be able to do almost anything they want insofar as funds are concerned. Meetings are being held and speeches made over a wide territory including this and other states.

"I am passing along this tip in the thought that through the state or national committees you may have the means of finding out definitely whether or not the B.E.F. is being used by the Democrats, if so how and why. If it is a political instrument and it can be developed so, I feel that it would mean considerable to the G.O.P. to have it brought in the open. You understand this is a confidential tip and I am to appear in no way in whatever use you make of it."

Very sincerely,

signed - [REDACTED] 67D

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

*File
84*

October 12, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL LODDS.

For your information, there is transmitted herewith a photostatic copy of a clipping from the Indianapolis Star, dated October 3, 1932, regarding former bonus marchers now at Nashville, Indiana.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. #270350 ✓

CRIMINAL DIVISION
OCT 13 1932
RECEIVED

75-100-100
100-100-100

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 12, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL PODDS.

For your information in connection with the bonus marchers, information has been received that Sheriff Hackney, Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, has a warrant for the arrest of Hoke Smith, charging the abandonment of a child. It is understood that Smith was one of the alleged leaders of the Bonus Expeditionary Force, a number of the members of which organization are at present in a camp called Fort Necessity, near Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

It is stated that the Sheriff of Douglas County, Georgia, forwarded the warrant to Sheriff Hackney, with a request that Smith be arrested and held for extradition, and that the warrant was personally signed and sealed by a Judge of the County Court. It is stated that Sheriff Hackney said that, inasmuch as the Bonus Expeditionary Force Convention is now being held, he does not desire to incarcerate Smith at this time, but will execute the warrant when the convention is terminated.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

7-71-20

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CRIMINAL DIVISION

OCT 4 1932

RECEIVED

October 3, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS.

For your information, there is enclosed herewith a copy of a letter received from the Detroit office of this Bureau, dated September 28, 1932, advising of certain developments growing out of the bonus encampment at Washington, and describing the activities of certain former leaders of that movement.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Enc. #323313.

9-11-32

635 Lafayette Building,
Detroit, Michigan,
Sept. 28, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I recently had an opportunity to confer with Mr. Earl E. DeFinney regarding the new organization known as The Khaki Shirts of America. DeFinney is the organizer in Detroit and resides at 1535 E. Jefferson Street. He informed me that meetings concerning same are held at 129 Adams Street. This organization, in some respects, is similar to the B.E.F. and from the information which I have been able to secure it is possible that eventually the two will be combined. I secured from Mr. DeFinney a circular containing information regarding this organization, which is being submitted herewith.

Mr. DeFinney advised that the organization is designed to be semi-military and that anyone over the age of eighteen years, who is a citizen of the United States, can become a member. He emphatically stressed the point that the organization will not tolerate any communists.

In observing some of the papers which Mr. DeFinney had in his possession, it was noted that he had received a communication regarding this matter from Mr. R. B. Ellison who calls himself the National organizer of the Khaki Shirts of America with headquarters located at 434 E. Capital Street, Washington. It will be recalled that Ellison was designated as contact officer under Commander Waters in the B.E.F. In one of the letters received by DeFinney from Ellison he stated that Walter W. Waters is not at the present time affiliated with the Khaki Shirts. He went on to state that Waters at the present time is located in New York City where he is writing a book. The nature of same is not known. It was noted that his, Waters', post office box number at New York is 324 Grand Central Annex and that he evidently has some sort of headquarters at 154 Nassau Street. Mr. DeFinney is also in receipt of information to the effect that Waters, within the near future, is evidently coming out with a new B.E.F. magazine called "The Crusader".

95-16-26

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In further discussing this matter with DeFinney I was informed that the membership dues into this organization are \$2.00. He stated that \$1.00 goes to the National headquarters at Washington, 50 cents is for "overhead" and the other 50 cents for "expenses". Further, that in instances where individuals who desire to become members are not able to pay the \$2.00 they still can join the organization and will become what is known as non-payment members.

It was also ascertained that a Mr. H. G. Bannhoff is Division Organizer, having control over the States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and Minnesota. He is located at 3120 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill. It will be noted from the above that Detroit comes under Mr. Bannhoff's jurisdiction. DeFinney informed me that there are approximately 180 members in this organization in Detroit at the present time and that he had understood that there were 18,000 members in the City of New York. It appeared to me from my talk with DeFinney that perhaps this Khaki Shirt organization would like to secure control over any similar organization, including the B.E.F.

There is also being transmitted herewith a clipping from the Detroit News dated 9-13-32 concerning one Vernon Butler who calls himself the State Commander of the B.E.F. I have learned through conversations had with various members of the B.E.F. located in Detroit that Butler is not popular with them in any respect because it is claimed by the majority that he is a strong sympathizer of local communists and has been accused of turning foodstuffs over to such organizations rather than to the B.E.F. for whom it was originally secured. Mr. DeFinney was strong in his denunciation against Butler and handed me a clipping which he had in his pocket concerning a meeting before the local Common Council in which he and Butler clashed. I have learned that Butler is still hanging out in a cellar of an old building located on the corner of John R and Elizabeth St., Detroit, where it is stated that he occasionally secures food and other supplies, allegedly for the B.E.F.

This is being transmitted to the Bureau for its information.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Larson,
Special Agent in Charge.

WL:bg

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

September 7, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL LODLS.

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a memorandum, the original of which I have just forwarded to the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

Encl. 173227

95-75-10

173227

INCLOSURE

Nº 173227

FROM

Department of Justice.

7-549

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

CONDITIONS

On August 1, 1932, a conference was held in the office of Mr. Nugent Dodds, Assistant Attorney General, for the purpose of ascertaining what evidence was available in connection with the Grand Jury proceedings in the District of Columbia in regard to the so-called bonus march and the riots which occurred July 28th. Representatives of the United States Secret Service, United States Veterans Administration, Metropolitan Police Department, United States Immigration Service, and Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, were present, in addition to United States Attorney Leo A. Rover, Mr. Parrish, an attorney in Mr. Dodds' division, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation, and two of his assistants, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Appel.

Mr. Hoover reported for the United States Bureau of Investigation that it had made no investigation of any phase of the bonus marcher situation and therefore had no information available. Because of the statements which had been issued in the press concerning radical activities, this phase of the matter was discussed and the representatives of the various organizations were called upon to furnish the information which they might have concerning this, as well as any other phases of the situation.

Mr. Sloan of the United States Secret Service, stated that the only information which he had was in the possession of Inspector Davis of the Metropolitan Police Department and stated he had worked in close collaboration with Inspector Davis and had taken a group of alleged radicals who had been arrested within the District of Columbia to the District Line to see that they left the District.

Inspector Davis turned over to Mr. Rover a file which he had containing all of the information in his possession.

Representatives of the Military Intelligence, the Immigration Bureau, and the Veterans Administration had no information to furnish.

It was agreed that the function of the United States Bureau of Investigation would be to check any fingerprint records which might be available in the criminal fingerprint files in order to ascertain the police records of any persons who had been arrested during the riots or who had participated in the bonus march. It was also to assist the United States Attorney in presenting the evidence to the Grand Jury by interviewing persons designated by him.

95-16-2-1-1

In accordance with the request of the United States Attorney, two of the officials of the United States Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Appel, interviewed the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, several Inspectors and ranking officers of the Police Department, and called at the War Department where arrangements were made for a copy of the order calling out the troops to be delivered to the Grand Jury.

The interviews with the Commissioners and the Secretary occurred on August 2nd, the entire group being present. It consisted of Dr. Reichelderfer, President, Commissioners Crosby and Gotwals, and Secretary Garges.

Dr. Reichelderfer stated that on July 28th, about 12:30 P.M., Lieutenant Ira E. Keck of the Metropolitan Police Department, assigned as aide to General Crosby, reported to Commissioners Reichelderfer and Crosby that a most serious situation existed in the area in which the Treasury Department was endeavoring to recover possession of its property; that a short time before a riot had occurred in which the Police had been attacked with bricks, clubs, iron bars, concrete and similar articles, and that several thousand bonus marchers were on their way from other camps to the scene, two truckloads having already arrived. Lieutenant Keck stated that in his opinion and the opinions of Inspectors Brown and Edwards, Assistant Superintendents of the Police Department, the situation was beyond the control of the Police and bloodshed could be averted only by the presence of Federal troops. Dr. Reichelderfer stated that the Commissioners advised Lieutenant Keck that before calling for military aid they desired the opinion of Major Glassford, the Chief of Police. Lieutenant Keck then returned to the scene of action; advised Major Glassford of the Commissioner's request, and Dr. Reichelderfer states that he was informed by Lieutenant Keck that Major Glassford said: "Since Waters (the commander of the bonus marchers) has lost control of his men, the Police cannot control the situation any longer". Lieutenant Keck and Major Glassford returned to the office of the Commissioners, arriving about 1 P.M. Major Glassford had with him at this time a Mr. Walker. Dr. Reichelderfer stated that this man has accompanied the Major and Superintendent of Police for more than a month and has acted in an advisory capacity to him. Major Glassford

was asked by the Commissioners if the situation was beyond his control, to which he replied "Yes", and was supported in this statement by Mr. Walker. A discussion of the situation was had and Dr. Reichelderfer states that Major Glassford advised the Police could no longer hold the bonus marchers in check. He was then asked whether he thought it necessary to secure the assistance of Federal troops, to which he replied that he did. Dr. Reichelderfer further states that while Major Glassford was still in the Commissioners' office, General Crosby, the Commissioner in charge of Police, telephoned to General MacArthur, the Chief of Staff of the Army, advising of the situation, and requested that troops be held in readiness for a possible later call for assistance.

General Crosby, the Commissioner in charge of Police, and Secretary Garges in their statements corroborated in detail the statements of Dr. Reichelderfer. In addition, General Crosby stated that he made the telephone call to General MacArthur at that time, because by reason of his experience as an Army officer, he knew that an advance notice of this kind would be an invaluable aid to the Army in the event they were later called.

The Commissioners stated that Dr. Reichelderfer and General Crosby thereupon visited the area where the riots had occurred for the purpose of advising themselves of the seriousness of the situation. They became convinced of the necessity that the Police receive assistance and returned to the District Building. Shortly thereafter Lieutenant Keck reported that rioting had again broken out and that a bonus marcher had been killed. It was not until the report of this killing that it was definitely decided to dispatch a communication to the President of the United States, requesting the assistance of Federal troops to preserve law and order in the District of Columbia. The Commissioners stated that from this time until the arrival of the troops the situation grew steadily worse, with a constant increase in the number of bonus marchers in the affected area since about 1 o'clock. Every available man on the Police force, whether on or off duty, had been ordered to the scene of the disorder, leaving the remainder of the District without police protection except for a few scout cars. No men remained to act as reinforcements or relieve those on duty, many of whom had had no rest since midnight

of the preceding day. Threats were being made by bonus marchers of serious violence when darkness fell. The Commissioners stated that it was the opinion of Inspectors Brown, Edwards, Bean and Davis, and Lieutenant Keck of the Metropolitan Police Department, as well as themselves that had the arrival of troops been delayed, bloodshed and death could not have been averted.

Commissioner Gotwals had no personal knowledge of the situation.

On August 3rd interviews were conducted with Inspectors of the Police Department, who also furnished copies of statements which they had made at the request of the Commissioners.

Inspector Louis I. H. Edwards, Executive Officer and Assistant Superintendent, states that he received no instructions in regard to activities on the 28th of July until 7:30 A.M. when he was told to have a detail of 100 men with 4,000 feet of rope report to the Traffic Bureau at 9:30 in connection with the evacuation of a portion of the area owned by the Treasury Department on Pennsylvania Avenue at 3rd and Four and One-half Streets. These men were personally instructed by Major Glassford, who drew a diagram on a blackboard, and Inspector Edwards then received his first detailed information of what the operations were to be. At about 12 o'clock, the Police were attacked with bricks and several were injured. This continued until a truck was called at 1:15 by Major Glassford for "lunch". At about this time, having been informed by Inspector Brown that bonus marchers from the various camps were moving in, without further instructions Inspector Edwards directed that all Police officers on or off duty be sent to the scene, numbering about 500 men.

Inspector Ernest W. Brown, Senior Assistant Superintendent, stated that he received his instructions for the operations on July 28th for the first time at 9:30 A.M., when he found General Glassford making a diagram on the blackboard in the Traffic Bureau squad room and was instructed to regulate traffic in the affected area. During the time of the riots and several times throughout the day, Inspector Brown stated that he was placed in command during the absence of General Glassford, with no instructions as to what was to be done.

-5-

Both Inspectors Edwards and Brown stated that they advised Major Glassford of the need for troops. They are emphatically of the opinion that troops were necessary and were the only means of preventing much loss of life among the Police and the bonus marchers.

Inspector Ogden T. Davis stated that on the morning of July 28th, instructions had been received that the plain clothes officers detailed at the Bureau of Crime Prevention, of which the Inspector had charge, were not to take any part in the activities and were to make no arrests. He stated he considered this a most unusual instruction; in fact, that theretofore it had been the duty of his men to mingle throughout the camps, observe conditions, and furnish information of their activities to the Police Department. Inspector Davis said that he was present about 1:30 o'clock at the time the bonus marcher was shot and that in his opinion the calling of the troops was necessary to prevent further bloodshed and loss of life. He further stated that two of his men who had their shields on the outside of their coats were recognized by Major Glassford in the affected area and were told by him to get ten miles away. In addition to this, one of his men was a witness to the shooting of the bonus marcher and went to the rescue of the policeman when he was attacked and his life placed in jeopardy. This occurred notwithstanding the order for these men to stay out of the area.

The foregoing Inspectors stated that they were not consulted by Major Glassford for advice nor did they receive instructions other than as indicated.

Lieutenant Ira E. Keck (aide to Commissioner Crosby) stated that he was present when the riots occurred, saw additional truckloads of bonus marchers coming to the scene, and reported to the Commissioners that in his opinion and in the opinions of Inspectors Brown and Edwards with whom he had talked, the Police could no longer cope with the situation. He was told that before the troops would be called, a request from the Chief of Police was desired. He returned to the scene of action and so advised Major Glassford who stated that "Since Waters has lost control of his own men, the Police cannot control the men longer". Major Glassford was taken by Lieutenant Keck, together with Mr. Walker, to the Commissioners' office in the District Building about 1 P.M. Lieutenant Keck states that Major Glassford advised the Commissioners the Police could no longer hold the bonus marchers in check. When asked the question if he thought it necessary to call the troops, he said he did. He further stated that the plans for the eviction of the bonus marchers from the building had been arranged the day preceding the evacuation and that Major Glassford might have issued his instructions on that day. He also stated that practically no preparation had been made to

meet the situation which arose. Tear gas bombs, although in the possession of the Chief Clerk, were not used and when he asked the Chief Clerk why they had not been used, he was advised that instructions had been received from Major Glassford to lock them in a cabinet. He further stated that Major Glassford had spent but little time in his office for the past two months; that he had been accompanied continuously by a civilian named Walker who had no official status but to whom Major Glassford turned for advice and counsel and that the Police Department had practically run itself.

Lieutenant Keck further stated that Major Glassford was a most difficult person for the Commissioners to handle; that he would perform no function unless given written instructions signed by the Commissioners, and that he frequently argued the necessity of orders even though written. Lieutenant Keck, when asked if any plan had been made to raise the draw of the Anacostia Bridge on July 28th, advised that apparently there had not.

Inspector Thaddeus R. Bean stated that his knowledge of events that day was limited to what he saw when he reported in response to the emergency call about 1 o'clock. In his opinion, as a result of his experience and his observation of the rioting, he believed it necessary to have troops called and that it was a matter of impossibility for a Department of the size of the Metropolitan Police Department to cope with a situation of that kind. He further stated that if troops had not arrived when they did, there would have been more trouble, further bloodshed and loss of life. Even after he reported in response to the general call he received no instructions, but simply did what he considered best.

Inspector Frank W. S. Burke, in charge of detectives, stated that he took no part in the Police activities on the 28th of July, and that he had received instructions early in the morning from Major Glassford to have none of his plain clothes men in the vicinity. His duties would not usually embrace activities in a situation of this kind.

The Commissioners and the Police officers were examined by the Grand Jury on August 4th.

At the request of United States Attorney Rover, interviews were had with a number of the neighboring residents in the vicinity of the bonus riots and as a result of said interviews, ten such witnesses were subpoenaed to testify before the Grand Jury to the effect that the local situation might have been taken care of by the Police had it not been for the great influx of bonus marchers apparently from other camps around Washington.

It was considered desirable to procure information as to the personal history of members of the Bonus Expeditionary Force. The Police Department was requested to furnish the names of persons arrested and copies of their fingerprints. They were able to furnish the fingerprints of but 51 who had been arrested. These were persons who had been arrested about the time of the riots. Before that time no fingerprints had been taken when arrests were made. A comparison of these fingerprints with the police records maintained in the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation, resulted in the disclosure that 17 of these 51 individuals, or 33-1/3%, had prior police records, divided as follows, the name of the offense indicating the charge for which convicted:

Larceny	2
Military offenses	3
Assault	1
Sex offenses	1
Disorderly and vagrancy	4
Felonies (unknown)	1
Forgery	1
Robbery	1
Liquor laws	1
Dismissed	2

The fingerprints of these 51 individuals were, likewise, compared with the records in the service branches of the Government. From this search it was found that 16, or 31.3%, had no World War service record, and, thus, were not entitled to bonus certificates.

During the time when the Bonus Expeditionary Force was in Washington, legislation was enacted authorizing loans to veterans for the purpose of returning to their homes. In order to ascertain the eligibility of applicants for these loans, the Veterans Administration required each applicant to fill out a card containing his name, his Army serial number, service record, names of organizations in which served, date of service, claim number, if any, and the number of his application for adjusted service certificate. In many cases the cards were not completely executed.

These cards were obtained by the United States Bureau of Investigation and submitted to the different service branches for the purpose of identifying the applicants, and thus obtaining fingerprint records which could be compared with the police records of the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation. Notwithstanding the fact that the applicants, themselves, furnished the information shown on the cards, it was impossible for the service branches to identify as veterans some of these individuals.

Of these cards, 4723 fingerprints were obtained and compared with the records in the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation.

There is shown on Page 9 a tabulation of the number of individual bonus marchers which the records of the United States Bureau of Investigation show as having been arrested by police officers. These are divided according to the classification of crime for which they were charged. It will be noted that there is shown, not only the number of persons charged with offenses, but the disposition of these charges - that is, whether the charges remain pending (this includes unknown dispositions), or the charges were dismissed, or the persons were convicted.

The records in the United States Bureau of Investigation from which the tabulation was made consist of fingerprint cards and data forwarded by police officers throughout the country. They are furnished in the regular course of business by Police Departments, and are maintained as a National Clearing House for identification purposes. It should be understood that fingerprint records are forwarded to this Bureau at the time of arrest for the purpose of seeking any identification data such as prior arrest or conviction of the same subject. Consequently, many fingerprint records are maintained in the United States Bureau of Investigation of persons who have been arrested on one or more occasions but who have not been convicted of crime. On the other hand, the Bureau also receives from Police Departments dispositions of charges against arrested persons whose fingerprints have previously been forwarded. These dispositions are noted on the records of the Bureau at the time of receipt, and the convictions set out in the analysis which follows represent records of fines and sentences of imprisonment following trial of the charges. The distinction between charges which have been dismissed and convictions of persons for the offenses is believed to be clearly shown in the summary. The term "Charges Dismissed" includes all dispositions of the charges other than by conviction.

SUMMARY OF POLICE RECORDS

	Total	Disposition pending or unknown	Charges Dismissed	Convictions
Assault.....	46	2	7	37
Auto Theft.....	32	0	6	26
Burglary.....	88	1	21	66
Carrying Concealed Weapons.....	9	1	2	6
Disorderly Conduct and Vagrancy...	107	3	35	69
Driving While Intoxicated.....	24	0	0	24
Drunkenness.....	98	1	2	95
Embezzlement and Fraud.....	52	1	13	38
Felonious Homicide.....	13	0	6	7
Forgery and Counterfeiting.....	48	0	4	44
Gambling.....	4	0	2	2
Larceny Theft.....	167	2	27	138
Liquor Laws.....	61	3	9	49
Military Offenses, Desertion, etc.	84	2	2	80
Miscellaneous.....	41	4	5	32
Narcotic Drug Laws.....	12	0	2	10
Offenses Against the Family and Children.....	18	0	2	16
Rape.....	8	0	2	6
Robbery.....	63	0	17	46
Sex Offenses (except rape).....	27	0	7	20
Suspicion and Investigation	63	0	49	14
Traffic and Motor Vehicle Laws....	4	0	0	4
Totals	1069	20	220	829

Total number of bonus marchers upon whom fingerprints were obtained	4723
Number of bonus marchers with police records as found from fingerprints	1069
Percentage of these bonus marchers having police records	22.6%
Total number of bonus marchers found to have one or more convictions	829
Percentage of marchers convicted to number having police records	76.9%
Percentage of bonus marchers having convictions to total number whose fingerprints were searched.	17.4%

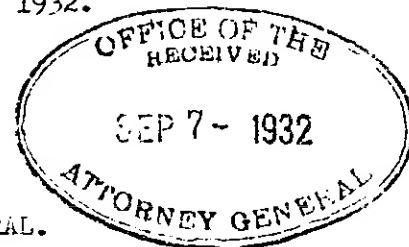
Of those individuals convicted, 149 had one prior conviction for some offense; 49 had two prior convictions; 23 had three prior convictions; and 26 had more than three prior convictions. Dispositions of all arrests were not obtainable.

There are transmitted herewith under the title of "Exhibit A" copies of the individual police records of those identified from the fingerprints obtained from the service branches, and compared with the fingerprints in the United States Bureau of Investigation. These copies include not only the arrests, but dispositions, and the preceding tabulation, labeled "Summary of Police Records," was compiled from these individual records as shown herein.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

September 7, 1932.



MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I am attaching hereto a complete memorandum of the activities of this Bureau in connection with the investigation of certain conditions growing out of the Bonus March situation. You will note there is attached hereto a statement of the steps taken by this Bureau together with a brief statement of the information developed during the course of its investigation and attached to this is a detailed analysis of the fingerprint records of such persons who had applied for transportation from the Veterans Bureau to return to their homes under the Congressional enactment, and who had been a part of the Bonus Army.

If there is anything additional you desire in this matter I will be glad to immediately comply with your wishes.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

Encl. 173226 ✓

95-16-26

Government of the District of Columbia

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

REPLY TO

MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT

June 3 - 1932.

To: The Commissioners, D. C.

Re: Assembly of out-of-town Veterans in this City.

Report: (1) The following veterans had been billeted by the Police Department at 9 o'clock A. M., this date:

At 7th and L Streets, S. W.....	154
At 12th and D Streets, S. W.....	169
At 8th and I Streets, N. E.....	298
In Anacostia Park.....	<u>525</u>
TOTAL.....	946

In addition to this number it is estimated that at least 600 veterans are located elsewhere in the city.

From reports received from various sources, it is expected that not less than fifteen hundred (1500) veterans will arrive in Washington before the end of this date.

In view of the fact that no other billets in the city are available, and tentage has been refused by the War Department, the National Guard, and Marine Corps, it is contemplated that all new arrivals will be sent to Anacostia Park, Section C, where a cantonment is in progress of construction by the veterans themselves with lumber furnished from funds donated by the citizens of the District.

No accurate estimate can be made of those enroute, but according to reports there are several thousand who may be expected to arrive in the District within the next seven day.

An attempt is being made in the interest of law and order to separate two groups; one comprised of bonafide veterans who have elected a commander and call their organization The Bonus Expeditionary Force - the other a group con-

(SECRET)

controlled by the Joint Committee of the Ex-service Men's League and National Provisional Food March Committee, which has established headquarters at 205 Eye Street, and believed under communistic control.

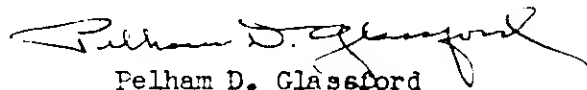
Funds collected from contributions amount to \$92.00, and an additional \$500.00 is expected from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of the District of Columbia. Remaining funds actually on hand at this time are \$73.00, and in a commissary established by Mr. Allen V. DeFord, Fred Archer, there is available provisions valued at approximately \$173.00.

(2) Although no disorders have occurred, the plan of the Police Department is to assemble all disaffected groups at Anacostia Park and should emergency arise to hold the Eleventh Street Bridge against a riotous invasion across the Anacostia River. Plans and preparations are being made to this end, including plans for the use of tear gas: at the same time a force of police will be held in readiness on the east side of Anacostia River in order to localize any riot that may occur, and to prevent access to the bridges further north.

(3) It has been announced to the veterans now in town that the Police Department will continue to furnish food and lumber as long as contributed funds are available. No more contributions are being asked for, and nothing further is being planned for securing funds except by means of an entertainment, which may or may not be held (according to the developing situation) at Griffith's Stadium, Wednesday night, June 8th 1932.

As soon as funds available have been exhausted and no more food can be furnished by this department we believe that an emergency situation will exist. Such a situation may develop as early as noon tomorrow.

Recommendation: That preparations be made by the Commissioners to declare an emergency, and to provide for the use of the National Guard, or place in effect "The White Plan."



Pelham D. Glassford
Major and Superintendent

PDG:H

(SECRET)

Government of the District of Columbia

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

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At 12th and D Streets, S. W.....	169
At 8th and I Streets, N. E.....	239
In Anacostia Park.....	<u>325</u>
TOTAL.....	947

In addition to this number it is estimated that at least 600 veterans are located elsewhere in the city.

From reports received from various sources, it is expected that not less than fifteen hundred (1500) veterans will arrive in Washington before the end of this date.

In view of the fact that no other billets in the city are available, and tentage has been refused by the War Department, the National Guard, and Marine Corps, it is contemplated that all new arrivals will be sent to Anacostia Park, Section C, where a cantonment is in progress of construction by the veterans themselves with lumber furnished from funds donated by the citizens of the District.

No accurate estimate can be made of those enroute, but according to reports there are several thousand who may be expected to arrive in the District within the next seven day.

An attempt is being made in the interest of law and order to separate two groups; one comprised of bonafide veterans who have elected a commander and call their organization The Bonus Expeditionary Force - the other a group con-

(SECRET)

1000
1400
1400

controlled by a Joint Committee of the Ex-service Mens League and National Provisional Food March Committee, which has established headquarters at 408 EYE Street, and believed under communistic control.

Funds collected from contributions amount to \$492.00, and an additional \$500.00 is expected from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of the District of Columbia. Remaining funds actually on hand at this time are \$73.00, and in a commissary established by Mr. Allen V. DeFord, Food Broker, there is available provisions valued at approximately \$173.00.

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Funds collected from contributions amount to \$599.00, and an additional \$500.00 is expected from the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

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(SECRET)

(2)

Department of the District of Columbia. Remaining funds actually on hand at this time are \$73.00, and in a commissary established by Mr. Allen V. DeFord, Food Broker, there is available provisions valued at approximately \$173.00.

(2) Although no disorders have occurred, the plan of the Police Department is to assemble all disaffected groups at Anacostia Park and should emergency arise to hold the Eleventh Street Bridge against a riotous invasion across the Anacostia River. Plans and preparations are being made to this end, including plans for the use of tear gas: at the same time a force of police will be held in readiness on the east side of Anacostia River in order to localize any riot that may occur, and to prevent access to the bridges further north.

(3) It has been announced to the veterans now in town that the Police Department will continue to furnish food and lumber as long as contributed funds are available. No more contributions are being asked for, and nothing further is being planned for securing funds except by means of an entertainment, which may or may not be held (according to the developing situation) at Griffith's Stadium, Wednesday night, June 8th 1932.

As soon as funds available have been exhausted and no more food can be furnished by this department we believe that an emergency situation will exist. Such a situation may develop as early as noon tomorrow.

Recommendation: That preparations be made by the Commissioners to declare an emergency, and to provide for the use of the National Guard, or to place in effect "The White Plan."

(SIGNED) Nelson D. Glassford

Nelson D. Glassford
Major and Superintendent

PDG:H

(SECRET)

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

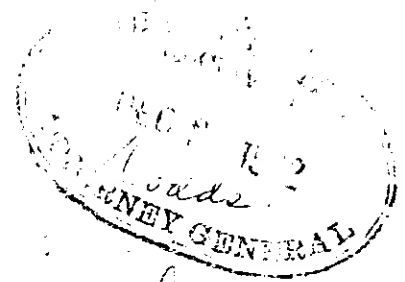
- ☐ For your information: _____
- ☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: _____

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

December 1, 1932.



MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

With reference to the so-called marches on Washington, there is transmitted herewith a memorandum containing additional information received.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Enclosure #235032

ENCLOSURE
No. 235032

FROM

Department of Justice.

7-849

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

ORANDUM

MARCHES ON WASHINGTON AND DEMONSTRATIONS
SCHEDULED FOR THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

With reference to Column One, reports from Pittsburgh state that these marchers, numbering approximately 700, in 62 cars, 15 of which were trucks, and the rest passenger automobiles, were in Youngstown the night of November 30th. The leaders are Mike Norton of Chicago, and Walter Eicker. They plan to leave Youngstown the morning of December 1st for Pittsburgh. There were a number of arrests at Youngstown for inflammatory speeches.

With reference to Columns Two and Three, reports have been received from Cincinnati, stating that these marchers arrived in Cincinnati the night of November 30th, there being 5 trucks and 11 passenger cars, 16 automobiles in all. Two automobiles broke down in Indiana on November 30th, and were abandoned. They total 95, and 13 have been elected delegates to join them at Cincinnati. The group will leave Cincinnati December 1st, going toward Chillicothe. They are one day behind the schedule printed on some of the maps which were used to advertise the Hunger March.

With reference to Column Four, reports from Pittsburgh state that this group spent the night at Lee Station, just outside of Steubenville, Ohio, there being 100 in the group, carried in 4 trucks and 6 passenger automobiles. They are expected to arrive in Pittsburgh the afternoon of December 1st.

With reference to Column Five, reports from Birmingham, dated November 30th, state that approximately 60 marchers left Chattanooga in 5 automobiles and 1 truck, planning to stop at Asheville the night of November 30th. Later reports from Charlotte state that 57 left Chattanooga to arrive at Asheville the night of November 30th, there being 5 passenger cars and 1 truck. These reports state that 47 were under arrest at Chattanooga. The leaders of this contingent are William McCuston and James Smith, negro. It is estimated that about 100 in all will be in the group by the time it gets to Charlotte.

Reports from New York indicate that the New England and other groups of Column Eight were composed of about 500 who left New York City on the morning of November 30th, in some 25 trucks and automobiles, by way of the Holland Tunnel. The route is to Jersey City, Newark, overnight stop at Trenton, overnight stop at Philadelphia, Chester, overnight stop

at Wilmington, overnight stop at Baltimore, and thence to Washington. Contracts were made by the marchers with truckmen in New York, to be conveyed to Washington and return, \$25 to be paid at Baltimore, \$25 at Washington, and \$50 upon the return to New York. A statement was made from a source, the reliability of which is unknown, that some ex-service men plan personal violence to Secretary of War Hurley. This information has been transmitted to the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department. Reports from Philadelphia indicate that the number of automobiles which passed through the Holland Tunnel was counted as 21.

Reports from Philadelphia with reference to Column Seven state that the marchers of this group arrived at Scranton November 30th in 12 automobiles and 3 trucks, there being 96 marchers, including 39 colored and 6 women. Practically all of the marchers are of foreign birth or extraction. Among the automobiles are cars bearing New York license plates, and one with a District of Columbia license plate, C-9139. This group is supposed to reach Reading December 1st, Lancaster December 2nd, and Baltimore December 3rd.

These reports have been received by the Bureau from various sources, the reliability of which is, in many cases, uncertain.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

November 30, 1932.

RECEIVED
DEC 1 1932
FEB 10 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS.

With further reference to so-called marches on Washington for the purpose of demonstrations at the time of the convening of Congress, there are transmitted herewith two copies of a memorandum covering additional information received.

There are also transmitted herewith five photostatic copies of a picture of one A. B. Lewis, who ran on the Communist ticket for Sheriff in Youngstown, Ohio, recently. Reports indicate that he has been in Russia and is a troublesome agitator. He expects to be in Washington for the hunger march.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. #235906

ENCLOSURE
No. 235906

FROM

Department of Justice.

7-949

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



A. B. Lewis
Communist

MEMORANDUM.

MARCHES ON WASHINGTON AND DEMONSTRATIONS
SCHEDULED FOR THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

With reference to Column Five, reports from New Orleans indicate that one Baccus, (Colored), and Manuel, (White), were elected a committee to make arrangements for the march to Washington.

Reports from Birmingham indicate that twenty-five marchers left Birmingham November 28th for Chattanooga in two automobiles. Forty-seven marchers are said to be now in custody at Chattanooga, the leaders being William McCuston, James Smith, (Colored), of New York City, Emanuel Diaz and Thomas Dinnard. It is estimated that seventy-five will leave Chattanooga November 30th for Washington in three automobiles.

Reports with reference to Column Six in Florida indicate there has been very little activity.

Reports from Kansas City, covering the column of marchers from California, Texas, and adjacent states, indicate that the marchers from Texas and Oklahoma have not arrived, but were expected at Omaha and Des Moines the night of November 29th, the number of marchers and time being uncertain. Reports from Cincinnati indicate that Column Two was supposed to have reached Louisville November 29th, going to Cincinnati November 30th, the claim being made that three hundred were in the group. This is believed to be exaggerated. Twenty are to join at Cincinnati and Louisville. The estimate from Cincinnati as to all groups which are to pass through there is three hundred or less. Reports from St. Louis indicate that five trucks and twelve automobiles, carrying about one hundred twenty-five so-called hunger marchers and twenty-five ex-service men, left there November 29th.

Reports from Kansas City with reference to Column Four group state that eleven trucks left Kansas City Sunday morning, November 27th, carrying twenty-five men. A delegation of forty trucks, carrying two hundred fifty men, was reported on the 29th at Manhattan, Kansas. These reports state that twenty automobiles with approximately one hundred negroes left Cheyenne, Wyoming, for Kansas City. Reports further state that Charles Gwynn, who has previously been referred to and who has been a leader in many mine strikes, was elected captain of the combined columns leaving Denver, Colorado.

Reports from Cincinnati with reference to Column Four state that marchers from South Dakota and Iowa reached Indianapolis November 27th and were expected at Columbus, Ohio, November 28th. At Indianapolis they numbered about fifty and twelve joined at that place. It is expected to add twenty at Columbus. The leader of the Indianapolis group is James Miller.

With reference to Column One, reports indicate that about four hundred said to be hunger marchers were in Toledo November 29th, proceeding toward Cleveland, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

With reference to Column Seven from Buffalo, reports from Philadelphia indicate that about one hundred marchers arrived at Binghamton, New York, from Buffalo in three trucks and four or five automobiles. Recruits of about fifty additional marchers were to be added at Binghamton and one or two more automobiles. The group is to leave Binghamton November 30th, arriving at Scranton the same day. The estimates as to recruits from the Pennsylvania district total fifty between Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. The group is supposed to proceed to Reading Thursday morning and leave in the afternoon for Washington.

With reference to Column Eight from New England, reports from New York indicate that about six hundred marchers were expected to arrive in New York City the night of November 29th and be joined by about three hundred. They are preparing to leave New York City November 30th for Washington. There are approximately twenty-five trucks. Reports from Philadelphia state that eight hundred marchers in Column Eight are expected to arrive in Philadelphia December 1st at 2:00 P.M.

Additional reports from New York state that a group of ex-service men, numbering about forty-five, will leave New York City in one truck before the hunger marchers start. These reports indicate that about one hundred thirty-two men and eighteen women, some of them negroes, arrived at New York in the New England group, traveling in six trucks and three old automobiles. Carl Reeve is said to be captain of this New England group.

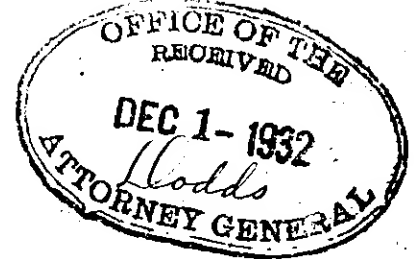
Reports from Omaha indicate that twenty-eight farm marchers are traveling in two trucks and left Omaha November 29th.

These reports have been received by the Bureau from various sources, the reliability of which, in many cases, is uncertain.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.
November 30, 1932.



MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

With further reference to so-called marches on Washington for the purpose of demonstrations at the time of the convening of Congress, there is transmitted herewith a memorandum covering additional information received.

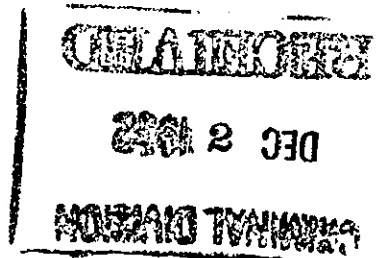
There are also transmitted herewith five photostatic copies of a picture of one A. B. Lewis, who ran on the Communist ticket for Sheriff in Youngstown, Ohio, recently. Reports indicate that he has been in Russia and is a troublesome agitator. He expects to be in Washington for the hunger march.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

Encl. #235905

FEB 4 1933



U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

November 29, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

MR. O'BRIAN

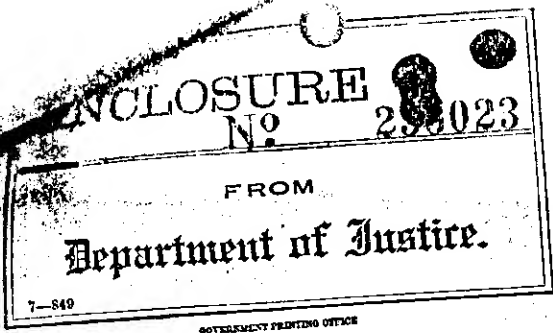
There is returned herewith the letter of November 29, 1932, addressed to you by Mr. Millard F. Eldred, concerning the so-called Hunter March, for which please accept my thanks.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Enclosure #235023

DEC 1 1932



607 Carter Building
Rochester N.Y.

Nov. 10 1932

Hon. John Ford O'Brien

Washington D.C.

Dear Mr O'Brien:

Please add this note to many you office is no doubt receiving urging you to take early action in the Department to "scotch the snakes" and snuff them out, who are promoting the so called hunger march. In my mind there is a serious ulterior motive behind the request to open the armories. Recall what happened in Russia when the revolutionists were able to obtain arms & ammunition from their soldier friends. Also I have always thought that you son was in Buffalo of the Army Lurked Ind.

It would seem to me that
if the entire prohibition force
of government men were turned
over on this proposition now
they could be "doomed in their tracks"
and it might be possible to
establish at once the Moscow
influence rather than after
it all happens as they did
in England. Certainly they
must be making use of the
U.S. mails for promoting this
conspiracy against the government.

I have written about various
trivial matters but this I regard
as most important especially
with a Communist vote such as
was recently recorded.

Very kindest regards always.

Very Sincerely,

Willard F. Aldrich

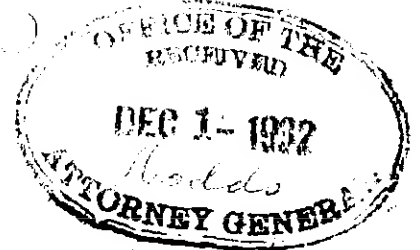
P.S.
my old friend Hermann Hart please
my office in the Supreme Court building
coming back to Union Square, New York

CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 2 1932

CONFIDENTIAL

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.



November 29, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

With further reference to the so-called marches on Washington for the purpose of demonstrations at the time of the convening of Congress, reports indicate that approximately 440 Hunger March delegates left Detroit November 28th for Washington via Toledo in ten trucks and thirty-four automobiles. There was no information that children were accompanying the delegates, and there were a few women, some of whom were colored.

Demonstrations at different cities by persons not actually en route to Washington have led to some statements in the newspapers which are believed to be inaccurate. For instance, dispatches from Birmingham speak of 500 hunger marchers "bound for Washington", whereas it appears that those actually traveling are considerably less.

About 100 hunger marchers are said to compose the New England group which is to arrive in New York City today. The number that will join this group at New York City is variously estimated from a few hundred to six hundred, and it is probable that the total number leaving New York City will not exceed 600.

The Column One group which was supposed to total 1300 by the time it reaches Pittsburgh is believed to total not more than 800. Arrangements for the housing of only about 200 had been accomplished in Youngstown, Ohio, by November 28th.

Reports from Kansas City indicate that the number actually traveling is considerably less than the estimates. The Column Four group is considerably smaller than estimates, numbering not more than 50 according to latest advice.

Reports from St. Louis indicate that the group expected there numbers less than one hundred.

Estimates as to the number of ex-servicemen agitating for the bonus, and estimates of farmers, vary. No distinction is possible at this time in reporting the number of marchers between these various groups as they are in many instances traveling together.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

U
U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

November 29, 1932.

CRIMINAL DIVISION
DEC 1 1932
RECEIVED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL LODGE.

With further reference to the so-called marches on Washington for the purpose of demonstrations at the time of the convening of Congress, reports indicate that approximately 440 Hunger March delegates left Detroit November 28th for Washington via Toledo in ten trucks and thirty-four automobiles. There was no information that children were accompanying the delegates, and there were a few women, some of whom were colored.

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Reports from St. Louis indicate that the group expected there numbers less than one hundred.

Estimates as to the number of ex-servicemen agitating for the bonus, and estimates of farmers, vary. No distinction is possible at this time in reporting the number of marchers between these various groups as they are in many instances traveling together.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

92-71-100
FEB 4 1933

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.
November 29, 1932.

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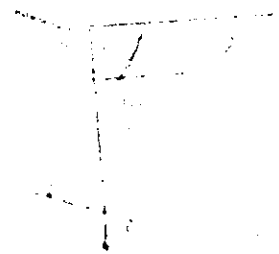
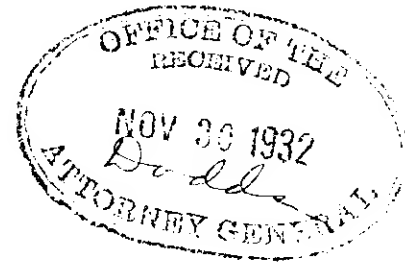
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

With further reference to the so-called marches on Washington for the purpose of demonstrations at the time of the convening of Congress, there are transmitted herewith four copies of photographs of Benjamin William Von Huber, Oklahoma City Police Department #11924, and James I. Whidden, Oklahoma City Police Department #8155, previously referred to.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

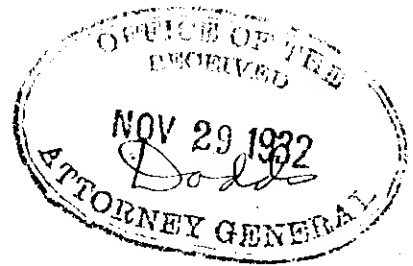
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11-30-32

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.
November 23, 1932.



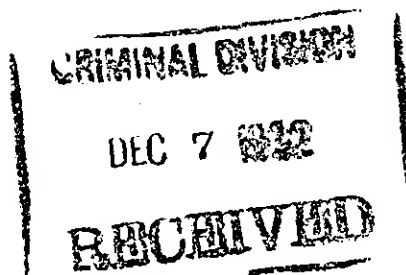
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

With further reference to the so-called marches on Washington for the purpose of demonstration at the time of the convening of Congress, there is being filed herewith a summary of certain additional information received.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. 1148502



ENCLOSURE

No.

640598

FROM

Department of Justice.

7-649

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM.

MARCHES ON WASHINGTON AND DEMONSTRATIONS
SCHEDULED FOR THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Reports from Portland, Oregon, dated November 21st, state that fifteen members of the Workers Ex-Service Men's League, who were recruited in Portland, Oregon, from various points in the State, left Portland on the night of November 15th by freight for Spokane. The leaders of the Portland contingent are said to be George Berglund and John Crowley. Portland Police #9265 and Spokane Police #7514. The Portland group arrived at Spokane on November 16th, remained over night, and left on the 17th by a freight train for Washington via Minneapolis, Minnesota. The names of ten of the Portland group are as follows:

George Berglund	John Monroe
Jack Crowley	A. Girundo
H. Dothard	T. Elersod
E. Collander	A. L. Spade
Joseph L. Duchaine	George Rossen

At Spokane this group picked up one man by the name of Gustafson. These reports state that a group of thirty-five left Seattle in trucks. These reports further state that at Butte, Montana, the group of marchers was joined by P. Neswick and John Cunningham. The organizer at Butte, Montana, is said to be one George Salisbury, who is assisted by one Roger S. Murphy.

Reports from Colorado Springs, Colorado, dated November 22nd, state that on that date about thirty men and boys and one woman from Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Southern Colorado, passed through Colorado Springs in one car and two small covered-covered trucks. Charles Gynn, an agitator, left Colorado Springs with them, as did a woman named Rae Green. Two individuals previously referred to, John Salish and Paul Trichek, as agitators, refused to leave with the others.

Reports from Pittsburgh state that thirty-three men were to leave Erie, Pennsylvania, in trucks, proceeding to Youngstown, Ohio, to join other divisions of the hunger marchers. They were to be led by Leo Mittelmeier and Sanford Davis. The reports state that this plan was not carried out and the present intention is to wait until December, proceeding directly to Washington in time for the opening of Congress.

Reports from St. Paul, Minnesota, state that on November 21st a number of hunger marchers gathered in Minneapolis, their trucks being stored in North Minneapolis. A number of speeches were made and a crowd of about fifteen hundred proceeded to the City Hall and Courthouse, where they were met by police officers. A riot was started which resulted in eighteen being arrested. Several policemen were injured and some automobiles damaged. The names of the persons jailed are as follows:

John Connor	Ricco Tommila
John Hetry	Charles Carson
John Christopherson	(brother of "Red" Carson)
James Gurney	Louis Renwald
Matt Shann, alias Shannon	Alvin Cole
Oscar Torkberg	Joe Liss
Olin Stinson	Albert Anderson
Frank Hoffman	Bernard Jones
John Hanson	Arthur Rock

Ed Maki

These reports state that of the persons arrested, three are supposed to be leaders of the Communist Party in Minneapolis. The names of these leaders are given as John Hetry, Matt Shann, Olin Stinson, Joe Liss, Charles Carson and "Red" Carson. Olin Stinson, on September 20, 1933, was sentenced to serve thirty days in the County Jail for inciting a riot at the Courthouse. He was to have been one of the leaders proceeding to Washington. A negro named Gardiner, according to the reports, will assume command of the hunger marchers when they leave Chicago. These reports state that a demonstration similar to that held in Minneapolis on November 21st was held the same day at St. Paul. Speakers at that time stated that the hunger marchers had been told by the City Council of La Crosse, Wisconsin, that they would be given an abattoir building and a meal; that similar accommodations had been arranged at Madison, Wisconsin; and at Milwaukee the marchers would be housed, fed, and clothed and ninety million dollars. On November 21st, forty-seven men left St. Paul, comprising the hunger marchers and five from Seattle, Spokane, Denver, North Dakota, and Minnesota. Fifteen of these left St. Paul on freight cars, the balance traveling in three trucks, there being no women or children among them. One of these trucks bears Minnesota license plate 28-5549.

Reports from Portland, Oregon, November 21st, indicate that leaders of the group which went through Pocatello, Idaho, were P. Dale of Astoria, Oregon, and George Keith of Ruhl, Idaho.

Reports from St. Louis, November 23rd, state that a meeting was held November 18th, at which one E. I. Iversen stated that column two of the hunger marchers which started from San Diego and Los Angeles, California, was stopped at Yuma, Arizona, by State Highway Patrolmen. They disregarded police orders and continued on without further interference.

Reports from Philadelphia, November 23rd, state that approximately twenty-five persons had been recruited from Wilmington, Delaware, who will assemble on December 2nd for the purpose of joining other delegates from the East Seaboard States who are due to arrive in Wilmington, Delaware, December 2nd and 3rd. An agitator estimated there would be from twelve hundred to fourteen hundred marchers arriving in Wilmington December 2nd, of which approximately four hundred would be recruited from the Philadelphia district; three hundred, from the Pittsburgh district; and ten or fifteen from Chester, Pennsylvania, making a total of approximately seven hundred from the State of Pennsylvania. This agitator estimated that approximately seven thousand hunger marchers would assemble in Washington December 4th. The police at Chester, Pennsylvania, have been requested to make parking space accommodations for one thousand hunger marchers scheduled to reach Chester about 1:00 P.M., December 2nd. No arrangements have been made for housing accommodations.

These reports have been received by the Bureau from various sources, the reliability of which, in many cases, is uncertain.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.
November 20, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL BARKER.

With further reference to the so-called teacher in Kentucky for the purpose of demonstrations at the time of the coming of Governor, there are transmitted herewith two copies of a newspaper contain additional information received.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Incl. 164094

CRIMINAL DIVISION
NOV 20 1932
RECEIVED

44
11/20/32

INCLOSURE

No.

640594

FROM

Department of Justice.

7-849

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

MEMORANDUM.

**MARCHES ON WASHINGTON AND DEMONSTRATIONS
SCHEDULED FOR THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.**

Reports from Portland, Oregon, dated November 21st, state that fifteen members of the Workers Ex-Service Men's League, who were recruited in Portland, Oregon, from various points in the State, left Portland on the night of November 15th by freight for Spokane. The leaders of the Portland contingent are said to be George Berglund and John Crowley, Portland Police #9265 and Spokane Police #7514. The Portland group arrived at Spokane on November 16th, remained over night, and left on the 17th by a freight train for Washington via Minneapolis, Minnesota. The names of ten of the Portland group are as follows:

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Jack Crowley	A. Girundo
H. Dothard	T. Elsbroad
E. Collands	A. L. Spade
Joseph T. Duchaine	George Rosson

At Spokane this group picked up one man by the name of Gustafson. These reports state that a group of thirty-five left Seattle in trucks. These reports further state that at Butte, Montana, the group of marchers was joined by P. Meswick and John Cunningham. The organizer at Butte, Montana, is said to be one George Salisbury, who is assisted by one Roger S. Murray.

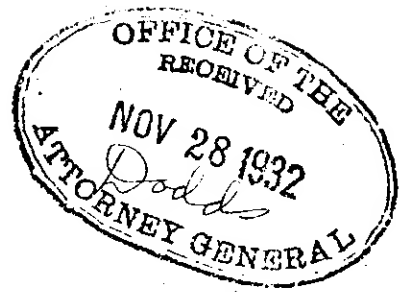
Reports from Colorado Springs, Colorado, dated November 22nd, state that on that date about thirty men and boys and one woman from Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Southern Colorado, passed through Colorado Springs in one car and two small canvas-covered trucks. Charles Gynn, an agitator, left Colorado Springs with them, as did a woman named Rae Green. Two individuals previously referred to, John Sallak and Paul Trichak, as delegates, refused to leave with the others.

Reports from Pittsburgh state that thirty-three men were to leave Erie, Pennsylvania, in trucks, proceeding to Youngstown, Ohio, to join other divisions of the hunger marchers. They were to be led by Leo Mittelmier and Sambold Davis. The reports state that this plan was not carried out and the present intention is to wait until December, proceeding directly to Washington in time for the opening of Congress.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

November 26, 1932.



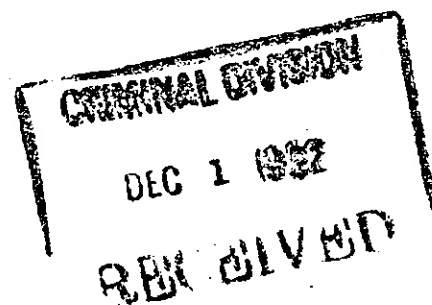
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With further reference to the so-called marches on Washington for the purpose of demonstrations at the time of the convening of Congress, there is transmitted herewith a memorandum containing additional information received.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Incl. #640310



MARCHES ON WASHINGTON AND DEMONSTRATIONS
SCHEDULED FOR THE OPENING OF CONGRESS

Reports from Los Angeles dated November 17 state that fifteen members of three groups left Los Angeles by truck November 17 for Washington. According to the report, the reliability of which is unknown, these men represented the Communist Party, the National Unemployed Council, and the Workers' Ex-service Men's League. Leaders are said to have stated that probably fifty other persons would join the group from California. These reports, under the heading, "Cincinnati, Ohio", refer to the demand of the delegation there for food and shelter for 300 delegates en route to Washington, and state that the leader of the delegation, Leo R. Clark, who said he was from the United Front Hunger Marchers Committee and represented seven organizations -- the International Workers' Order, the Workers' International Relief Association, the Unemployment Council, Friends of the Soviet Union, Trade Unions Unity League, International Labor Defense, and the Communist Party, is one Leo (Polly) Starke, one of the most dangerous Communists in the United States, with a police record in several states. The reliability of this information is unknown.

Reports from St. Louis, Missouri, dated November 18, state that the Workers' Ex-service Men's League has not made the progress in St. Louis it expected; however, reports from western states indicate that a large number are now en route and should arrive in St. Louis November 24. These reports enclose a newspaper clipping from the St. Louis Post Dispatch November 17, indicating under a Springfield, Illinois, dateline, that the Mayor had announced that he had granted permission to a column of hunger marchers from Sioux City, Iowa, to parade through Springfield November 25 and hold a mass meeting at the Sangamon County Courthouse, "the column, about 200 in number, to start from the Iowa City November 19 in trucks and autos simultaneously with eight other groups selected from among unemployed in other parts of the nation. Cumberland, Maryland, is to be their rallying point on December 4, a day before Congress convenes".

Reports from Birmingham, Alabama, state that column number 5 is assembling from Georgia, Eastern Kentucky, Western Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, in Chattanooga on November 29, proposing to arrive in Washington December 5, the leaders being Jim Allen alias Sol Korak, former editor of the Southern Worker, Paul

Wilson, Bill Duncan, Alvin Burton, and two named Klien and Taylor. These reports state that George W. Chamblee is legal advisor, and that organizers expect 3,000 at Chattanooga, but that detectives believed only one-tenth of that number may assemble, stating that only three automobiles have been promised by local people for the trip.

Reports from Pittsburgh under date of November 21, 1932, list the following persons as leaders in the respective vicinities indicated:

Adam Adams	McKeesport, Pennsylvania
Michael Bolka	Johnstown, Pennsylvania
K. Easterbrook	" "
J. B. Newcomer	" "
H. Harvey	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
George Lewis	New Castle, Pennsylvania
Ike Hawkins	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Fred Kearns	" "
J. Meminski	" "
Betty L. Orris	" "
Fred Seiders	" "
J. A. Fene	" "
L. A. Weeks	" "
Lillie Mae West	Youngstown, Ohio

Reports from Philadelphia dated November 21, 1932, state that a contingent of hunger marchers was scheduled to pass through Scranton en route to Washington the latter part of this week. The Young Pioneers of America held a meeting on November 19 at Philadelphia in order to obtain funds for the proposed march to Washington.

Reports from New Orleans dated November 21, 1932, state that on November 10 at a meeting of the Workers Ex-service Men's League a letter was read from the National Headquarters of the Communist Party in New York urging the sending of a number of adults and children to Washington to participate in the hunger march demonstration scheduled to be held the first three days of the session of Congress. No final decision was made as to what action would be taken, but discussions indicated that it would probably be planned to send fifteen or twenty adults and a like number of children in private automobiles. It was further stated that if the children in the march had only good clothing they would be furnished with ragged clothing

and in general made to appear pitiable. The final decision as to the sending of a delegation to Washington in this march is to be made at a regular meeting November 24, and the group will probably leave November 27 and 30.

Reports from Pittsburgh dated November 21, 1932, indicate that preparations are being made for the hunger march to Washington, a committee being engaged in collecting food and cash and securing halls for the delegates to sleep in going and returning from Washington. A delegation has been organized, to which members are still being added, but the numbers are not given.

Reports from Kansas City dated November 21, 1932, state that a contingent of fifty hunger marchers was expected at Des Moines, Iowa, that afternoon. It was further stated that hunger marchers routed through Kansas City were expected to arrive November 26, and would continue the morning of November 27, augmented by the Kansas City contingent. The Unemployed Councils of the United States of America, 799 Broadway, New York City, New York, addressed a letter to the Mayor of Kansas City over the signature of O. W. Penny as Secretary of the local council. In this letter he stated in substance that the western delegation of unemployed, approximating two or three hundred men, was expected to arrive in Kansas City from California and points west of Kansas City on November 26, where they would be joined by the Kansas City group and leave for Washington on November 27. This letter requested that the mayor provide accommodations for the marchers. These reports also indicate that a similar letter was written to the Mayor of Des Moines, Iowa, requesting housing, feeding, and a permit to seek funds, this request being denied by the Mayor and the City Council, who threatened to "run them out of town in the event any disturbance is created". The reports state that a contingent of fifty due to arrive in Des Moines November 21 is largely composed of recruits from South Dakota and Nebraska. The reports indicate that the Chief of Police at Des Moines, Iowa, had stated that he would not permit the hunger marchers to stop at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Reports from Salt Lake City under date of November 20, 1932, refer to information received from Colorado Springs, Colorado, stating that thirty delegates from Colorado would join the hunger march. The southwest division, it was stated, would pass through

Colorado Springs on November 22, where three delegates from that city would go in the march. These reports state that agitators at Colorado Springs indicated that 3,000 delegates were expected to arrive at Washington. The delegates from the Colorado city were named as J. C. (Cornie) Feste, chairman of the delegates, who will probably be leader in Washington; one John Sallak, who was arrested at Colorado Springs August 17, 1932, for violation of the Prohibition Law; and one Paul Trichak. The reports state that Sallak has also been arrested for another Prohibition violation, in 1928, for which he is now on bond for appearance in Federal Court at Denver, Colorado.

Reports from Birmingham, Alabama, dated November 21, indicate that the Chattanooga Police and law enforcement officials are using every possible means to discourage the march.

Reports from Chicago dated November 21, 1932, state that it is expected that 15,000 persons will participate in the National Hunger March. Column 1, which left Seattle November 15, was expected to pass through Milwaukee November 22, Chicago November 23, South Bend, November 25, and Kalamazoo November 26, joining Column 4 in Pittsburgh on December 1 and arriving in Washington December 4. These reports set out approximate figures, "which should be considered as a minimum according to stop over towns with joining points:

"Column 1, Chicago - with Rockford, DeKalb, Waukegan, South Chicago, Chicago Heights, Roseland, etc., meeting either in Chicago or as march passes through their towns.

Delegates as follows: Chicago 200, Rockford 10; all others between 1 and 5, depending upon mass basis of elections, compliance, equipment and financial arrangements.

"South Bend - with Harbor, Whiting, Hammond, Gary, LaPorte, Elkhart, Goshen, Fort Wayne, etc., with a total of 70 delegates to be distributed on basis of immediate action of Party through fractions in unemployed councils.

"Column 4, Davenport - With Rock Island, Moline and surrounding towns with a total of 10 delegates.
Peoria - with surrounding towns with a total of 3 delegates.

Springfield - with Bloomington, Decatur, Pana, Taylorville, Kincaid, Westville, Danville, etc., with a total of 12 delegates.

Terre Haute - with all surrounding towns, a total of 35 delegates.

Indianapolis - with Anderson, Leach Grove, Kokomo, Richmond, Wabash, Marion, New Castle, etc., with a total of 30 delegates.

"Column 2, St. Louis - with East St. Louis, Belleville, Franklin-Williamson, Saline County, Benld, Gillespie, White City, Alton, Madison, O'Fallon, etc., with 35 from St. Louis and vicinity and a total of 16 from Illinois towns with special emphasis on coal miners.
Vincennes - with surrounding towns, including Picknell, Evansville, a total of 15 delegates, with special emphasis on coal miners. "

The reliability of this information is unknown.

The reports further state that information from other sources indicates that approximately 3,000 delegates will constitute the body of the National Hunger March, Illinois to be represented by 250 delegates, Wisconsin 75, Indiana 150, and Michigan 200. A list of the functionaries said to be connected with the Communist Party and charged with the coordination of local Communist activities for the Hunger March was given, and is shown below:

Chicago, Illinois:

Mrs. Ashley
Nick Barta
Ethel Peran
Nick Blattner
Leslie Burt
Adolph Davis
John Hecker
H. L. A. Holeman

Nels Kjar
Carl Lochner
Morris Nelson
Herbert Newton
Steve Rubicki
Alex Spencer
Otto Fangerin
John Williamson

Grand Rapids, Michigan:

Arthur J. Briggs

Hancock, Michigan:

Edwin R. Multila

Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Charles Green
William McLiratih

These reports state that the marchers include elements seeking payment of the bonus and farmers seeking relief, which groups are expected to bring approximately 8,000 or more to Washington December 5 or 6. It is further stated that the Communist Party expects the Unemployed Council and its affiliated groups to bring in a crowd estimated at 40,000 or more to the Capital City.

These reports further state that according to an article in the Novy Mir (a Russian language publication) ten farmer delegates elected at local conferences and approved by the United Producers, a farmer organization, left Seattle on November 14. This is reported to be the advance guard of the National Farmers Conference, to be held in Washington December 7. This article states that it has been determined that farmers from 32 states will participate in the conference.

These reports further list the following as persons who signed the bulletin entitled "Farmers' National-Relief Conference":

Lem Harris, Post Office Box 3584, Georgetown Station, Washington, D. C.;
A. O. Rosenberg, Newman Grove, Nebraska, Vice-president, Nebraska Holiday Association;
Harry Lux, 3626 Sumner Street, Lincoln, Nebraska;
William Hobby, Cottage Road, East Templeton, Massachusetts, Executive Committee, Massachusetts Farmers' League;
Lewis Bentzley, Rural Route 3, Perkasie, Pennsylvania, Executive Committee, Pennsylvania Farmers' Protective Association;
Harry Springer, Rural Delivery 6, Vineland, New Jersey, Executive Committee, New Jersey Farmers' Protective Association;
D. W. McNair, 211 Northwest 4th Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida;
Arthur Ruebber, Littleford, Minnesota.

According to these reports, this bulletin states that the delegates will register at the Typographical Union Hall, 423 G Street, Washington, D. C.

Reports from Oklahoma City dated November 21, 1932, state that thirty delegates were expected to arrive in Oklahoma City, where they were to be joined by thirty more. Ben Von Hubar, previously referred to in reports from Oklahoma City, is now said to be a highly educated Russian, formerly engaged in the roofing and paint business at Oklahoma City, where he was arrested June 28, 1932, under Oklahoma City Police Number 11994 on a charge of unlawful entry into the United States and held for the Immigration Department. A photograph of this man has been received and will be forwarded later. J. I. Whidden, also previously referred to, is stated in the reports to be a known member of the Communist Party, Oklahoma Police Number 8155. He was arrested October 15, 1930, on a charge of rioting, it appearing that at the time of his arrest he was a leader of a mob of unemployed which stormed grocery stores.

and raided them for food. The picture of this man has also been obtained and will be forwarded later.

The reports state that the City Government at Oklahoma City has prepared to house and feed the delegates upon their arrival from Texas on November 23.

Reports from Philadelphia dated November 22 state that there are only about 25 recruits for the hunger march from Wilmington, Delaware, who will join the main delegation, which is supposedly leaving that section November 23 or 24 to be in Washington in time for the convening of Congress.

These reports state that a delegation called upon the Chief of Police at Scranton, Pennsylvania, November 17 requesting permission to hold a meeting the night of November 30, explaining that the Buffalo contingent of the hunger march of about 400 was expected to arrive that day.

Reports from St. Paul, Minnesota, of November 22, 1932, state that hunger marchers from Seattle, Spokane, Montana, North Dakota, and Minnesota, numbering 47, were leaving St. Paul on November 22 in three trucks and on freight trains.

An article in the Daily Worker of November 22, under date line of Minneapolis, Minnesota, November 21, 1932, stated that 21 delegates of the marchers from the Northwest, Column Number 1, who were traveling by freight, commandeered a passenger coach at Niles, Montana, and arrived at Minneapolis November 20.

These reports have been received by the Bureau from various sources, the reliability of which is in many cases uncertain.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

November 26, 1932

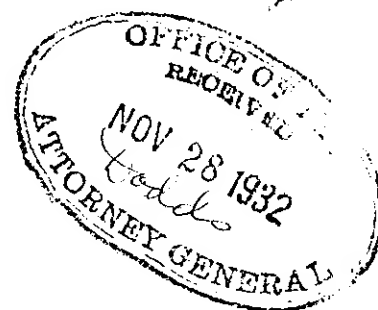
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With further reference to the so-called marches on Washington for the purpose of demonstrations at the time of the convening of Congress, there is transmitted herewith a memorandum containing additional information received.

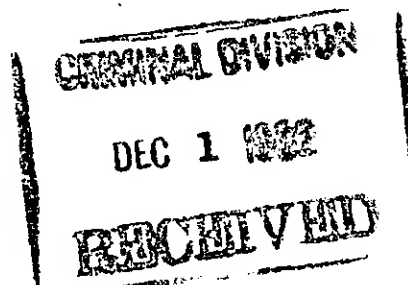
Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. #640315



FEB 1933



ENCLOSURE
No. 10315
FROM
Department of Justice.

November 25, 1932

MARCHES ON WASHINGTON AND DEMONSTRATIONS
SCHEDULED FOR THE OPENING OF CONGRESS

Reports from Cincinnati dated November 21, 1932, indicate that about 300 delegates were expected to arrive in Cincinnati from Columns 2, 3, and 5, and that about twenty delegates from Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Middletown, Ohio, would join the three hundred in Cincinnati. The organizers will encourage youths, negroes, women, and shop workers to be delegates. The Mayor of Vincennes, Indiana, has refused requests to provide food and shelter for the marchers.

These reports further state that the children's movement to Washington was to have been led by a young Jewish woman named Mary Dalton of Boston, Massachusetts. A young radical named Kenneth Wagner of Louisville, Kentucky, will probably lead a delegation of twenty men to Washington for the opening of Congress.

Reports from St. Louis, Missouri, dated November 21 state that the Mayor of Springfield, Illinois, received a form letter from the National Hunger March Committee signed by one D. Brown, Chicago Secretary, stating that approximately 250 hunger marchers intended to arrive in Springfield on November 25 and depart on November 26 en route to Washington. The letter demanded that the Mayor furnish them with food, lodging, gasoline, and safe conduct through the city, to which a reply was made that they would be furnished with safe conduct, but that the other demands could not be met.

These reports further indicate that St. Louis, Missouri, Communist Party sympathizers had been supplied with tin cups and instructed to make a house to house canvass to secure alms or funds for the National Hunger Marchers.

The reports further state that a Mrs. Sophie Levine has organized a committee of three known as "The Food and Clothing Committee", composed of herself, her husband, and one S. Manewitz. Individuals are directed to bring clothing and food to their particular units and from these units to the general Communist Party Headquarters at 1243 North Garrison Avenue, St. Louis, where they will be ready for the National Hunger Marchers as soon as they arrive.

Reports from Salt Lake City state that one Louis Deon, now residing at 1014 West 17th Street, Cheyenne, Wyoming, who claims to be Quartermaster of the Bonus Expeditionary Force, has recently been soliciting memberships in this force at Cheyenne, Wyoming, for which he charges a fee. Police records show he was arrested in Cheyenne, Wyoming, September 5, 1932, on a vagrancy charge and released the following day.

These reports indicate that two hundred marchers from San Francisco and intervening points were expected in Denver, Colorado, about November 22. Thirty were expected to join this group at Denver and the entire group was to then leave November 23 for Washington. It is stated that the twenty-eight persons who arrived in Salt Lake City, Utah, on November 19 are said to have left on freight trains. Twenty persons from Salt Lake City, who are believed to be strictly residents of Salt Lake City, left on November 21. The majority left by truck, but a few were in automobiles. This party of twenty is said to be commanded by Chick Rolfe, said to be an ex-service man.

Reports from Pittsburgh under date of November 21 indicate that a meeting was held on November 11 to make preparations for a Hunger March to Washington on December 5, and to feed and shelter one of the main columns of marchers from the West, which is to arrive in Pittsburgh December 1. One Tom Meyerscough presided and Fred Kerns spoke. A committee of thirty was appointed to function until the marchers leave Pittsburgh. These reports state that the main body of marchers are to ride in trucks instead of automobiles, so as not to give the parade the appearance of prosperity.

Another meeting was held November 13 in order to raise funds to finance the hunger march. Those attending this meeting comprised what is called "The United Front Committee", about one-third of which were negroes and three were women. One truck for the hunger march had been secured, according to reports.

Reports from New Orleans dated November 22 indicate that a meeting of the Workers' Ex-service Men's League was to be held November 23, and at that time final arrangements would be made for transporting the so-called hunger marchers to Washington from New Orleans.. It appears probable that these plans would include the arrival of a truck in New Orleans Saturday, November 26, to pick up a number of marchers there and two privately owned automobiles are to start out from New Orleans with the truck on Sunday, November 27. Several children are to accompany the group.

Reports from California received November 23 indicate that plans were changed and the San Francisco column was to proceed on November 14 to San Diego; on November 15 to Yuma, Arizona; November 16, to Phoenix; November 17, from Phoenix to Lordsburg, New Mexico, being joined at Lordsburg by divisions from Bisbee, Tucson, and Douglas, Arizona; November 18, Lordsburg to Socorro, New Mexico; November 19, to Santa Fe, New Mexico; November 20, Trinidad, Colorado; November 21, to Pueblo, Colorado; November 22, to Denver; November 23, to Kansas City. At Denver Column 3 was to unite with Column 2 starting from San Francisco.

These reports state that on November 14 the Los Angeles delegation started with some twelve individuals in a Chevrolet truck. One J. C. Britton was said to be in charge of the delegation. Three additional delegates were to be added at San Diego.

Reports from Oklahoma City dated November 23 state that a group of these marchers was to leave Oklahoma City that night, where they would be joined by three delegates - two white men and one negro woman. These reports indicate that the Ben Von Huber previously mentioned is a Russian Pole who was once deported from the United States. According to Immigration Officials, Von Huber was in June, 1932, given a hearing under the Immigration Laws, and is under orders to be deported from the United States or allowed to make voluntary departure. This order permits him to remain until January 1, 1933.